The Time Piece.

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MR. LIVINGSTON'S SPEECH ON THE ALIEN BILL.

Mr. Livingston said he esteemed it one of the most fortunate occurrences of his life, that, after inevitable absence from his seat in that house, he had arrived in time to express his dissent to the passage of the bill. It would have been a source of eternal regret, and the keenest remorse, if any private affairs, however urgent, any domestic concerns, however interesting, had deprived him of the opportunity he was then about to use, of stating his objections, and recording his vote against an act which he believed was in direct violation of the constitution; and marked with every characteristic of the most odious despotism.

On my arrival sir, Mr. L. said, I enquired what subject occupied the attention of the house; and being told it was the alien bill, I directed the printed copy to be brought to me. but to my great surprize seven or eight copies of different acts on the same subject were put in my hands—among them it was difficult so strongly were they marked by the same family features, to discover the individual bill then under discussion. This circumstance gave me a suspicion that the principles of measure were erroneous—Truth marches directly to its end by a single undeviating path—Error is either undetermined on its objects, or pursues it through a thousand winding ways—the multiplicity of propositions therefore to attain the same general but equivocal end, led me to suspect that neither the object nor the means proposed to attain it were proper or necessary. These surmises were confirmed by a more minute examination of the act—In the construction of statutes, it is a received rule to examine what were the state of things when it was passed, and the evils it was intended to remedy—as these circumstances would be applied in the construction of the law, it might be well to examine them minutely in framing it—the state of things, if we are to judge from the complexion of the bill must be that a number of aliens, enjoying the protection of our government, were plotting its destruction—that they are engaged in treasonable machinations against a people who have given them an asylum and support, and that no provision is found to provide for their expulsion and punishment. If these things are so and no remedy exists for the evil, one ought speedily to be provided, but even then it must be a remedy that is consistent with the constitution under which we act—for as by that instrument, all powers not expressly given by it to the union are reserved by the states—it follows, that unless an express authority can be found vesting us with the power; be the evil never so great it can only be remedied by the several states who have never delagated the authority to congress—but this point will be presently examined, and it will not be a difficult task to shew that the provisions of this bill are not only unauthorised by the constitution, but are in direct violation of its fundemental principles, and contradictory to some of its most express prohibitions; at present it is only necessary to ask whether the state of things contemplated by the bill have any existance—We must legislate upon facts, not on surmises—we must have evidence, not vague suspicions, if we mean to legislate with prudence—What facts have been produced? What evidence had been submitted to the house? I have heard, sir, of none—but if evidence of facts could not be procured, at least it might have been expected that reasonable cause of suspicion should be shewn; Here again gentlemen were at fault; they could not shew even a suspicion why these aliens ought to be suspected. We have, indeed, been told that the fate of Venice, Switzerland, and Batavia, was produced by the interference of foreigners: But the instances were unfortunate; because all those powers had been overcome by foreign force, or divided by domestic faction, not by aliens who resided among them, and if any instruction was to be gained from those republics, it would be that we ought to banish not the aliens but all those citizens who did not approve the executive acts; this he believed gentlemen were not ready to avow; but if this measure prevailed, he should not think the other remote; but if it had been proved that these governments were destroyed by the conspiracies of aliens; it yet remains to shew that we are in the same situation; or that any such plots have been detected or are even reasonably suspected here. Nothing of this kind has been yet done. A modern Theseus, indeed, has told us he has procured a clue* that will enable him to penetrate the labyrinth and destroy this monster of sedition. Who the fair Ariadne is who kindly gave him the ball he has not revealed; nor though several days have elapsed since he undertook the adventure, has he yet told where the monster lurks. No evidence then being produced, we have a right to say that none exists, and yet we are about to sanction a most important act, and on what ground? our individual suspicions, our private fears, our over-heated imaginations. Seeing nothing to excite those suspicions, and not feeling those fears, I could not give my assent to the bill, even if I did not feel a superior obligation to reject it on other grounds. As far as my own observation goes, I have seen nothing like the state of things contemplated by the bill. Most of the aliens I have seen were either triumphant Englishmen, or Frenchmen with dejection in their countenances and grief at their hearts, preparing to quit the country and seek another asylum. But if these plots exist, if this treason is apparent, if there are aliens guilty of the crimes that are ascribed to them; an effectual remedy presents itself for the evil; we have already wise laws, we have upright judges and vigilant magistrates, and there is no necessity of arming the executive with the destructive power proposed by the bill now on your table; the laws now in force are competent to punish every treasonable or seditious attempt.

But grant, sir, what however has not been supported by fact, grant that these fears are not imaginary, that the dangers are imminent and that no existing law is sufficient to avert them; let us examine whether the provisions of the bill are conformable to the principles of the constitution; if it should be found to contravene them I trust it will lose many of its present supporters; but if not only contrary to the general spirit and principles of the constitution, it should also be found diametrically opposite to its most express prohibitions, I cannot doubt that it would be rejected with that indignant decision which our duty to our country, and our sacred oath demands.

The first section provides that it shall be lawful for the President "to order all such aliens as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or shall have reasonable grounds to suspect are concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the government thereof, to depart out of the United States in such time as shall be expressed in such order." Our government, sir, is founded on the establishment of those principles which constitute the difference between a free constitution, and a despotic power; a distribution of the legislative, executive and judiciary powers, into separate hands, a distribution strongly marked in the three first and great divisions of the constitution—by the first all legislative power is given to Congress, the second vests all executive functions in the President, and the third declares that the judiciary power shall be exercised by the supreme and inferior courts; here this is a division of the governmental powers strongly marked, decisively pronounced and every act of one or all of the branches that tends to confound these powers, or alter this arrangement must be destructive of the constitution: examine them, sir, the bill on your table, and declare whether the few lines I have repeated from the first section do not confound these fundamental powers of government, vest them all in the more unqualified terms in one hand, and thus subvert the basis on which our liberties rest.

Legislative power prescribes the rule of action; the judiciary applies that general rule to particular cases, and it is the province of the executive to see that the laws are carried into full effect. In all free governments these powers are exercised by different men, and their union in the same hand is the peculiar characteristic of despotism: if the same power that makes the law can construe it to suit his interest and apply it to gratify his vengeance, if he can go further and execute accordingly to his own passions, the judgment which he, himself, has pronounced upon his own construction of laws, which he alone has made, what other features are wanted to complete the picture of tyranny; yet all his and more is proposed to be done by this act, by it the President alone is empowered to make the law to fix in his own mind, what acts, what words, what thoughts or looks shall constitute the crime contemplated by the bill; that is the crime of being "suspected to be dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States."—He is not only authorized to make this law for his own conduct, but to vary it at pleasure, as every gust of passion every cloud of suspicion shall agitate or darken his mind; the same power that formed the law then applies it to the guilty or innocent victim whom his own suspicions or the secret whisper of a spy have designated as its object, the president then having made the law, the President having converted and applied it, the same president is by the bill authorized to execute his sentence, in case of disobedience by imprisonment, during his pleasure. This, then comes completely within the definition of despotism, an union of legislative, executive, and judicial powers. But this bill, sir, does not stop here, its provisions are a refinement upon despotism and present an image of the most fearful tyranny—Even in despotisms, though the monarch legislates, judges and executes, yet he legislates openly, his laws, though oppressive, are known, they precede the offence, and every man who chooses may avoid the penalties of obedience. Yet he judges and executes by proxy, and his private interest or passions do not inflame the mind of his deputy.

But here the law is closely concealed in the same mind that gave it birth; the crime is "exciting the suspicions of the President," but no man can tell what conduct will avoid that suspicion; a careless word perhapes misrepresented or never spoken, may be sufficient evidence, a look may destroy, an idle gesture may ensure punishment: no innocence can protect, no circumspection can avoid the jealousy of suspicion, surrounded by spies, informers and all that infamous herd which fatten under laws like this. The unfortunate stranger will never know either of the law of the accusation or of the judgment until the moment it is put in execution, he will detest your tyranny, and fly from a land of delators, inquisitions and spies.

This, sir, is a refinement of the detestable contrivance of the decemvirs, they hung the tables of their laws so high that few could read them; a tall man, however might, a short one might climb and learn their contents, but here the law is equally inaccessible to high and low; safely concealed in the breast of its author, no industry or caution can penetrate this recess and attain a knowledge of its provisions, nor even if they could, as the rule is not permanent, would it at all avail.

Having shewn that this act is at war with the fundamental principles of our government. I might stop here in the certain hope of its rejection, But I can do more; unless we are resolved to pervert the meaning of terms, I can shew that the constitution has endeavoured to "makes its surety double sure, and take a bond of fate!!" by several express prohibitions of measures like that you now contemplate. One of these is contained in the 9th section of the first article. it is at the head of the articles which restrict the powers of Congress and declares "that the migration or importation of such persons as any of the states shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited prior to the year 1808. Now, sir, where is the difference between a power to prevent the arrival of aliens and a power to send them away as soon as they shall arrive? to me they appear precisely the same. The constitution expressly says, that Congress shall not do this, and yet Congress are about to delegate this prohibited power, and say, that the President may exercise it as often as his pleasure may direct. I am informed that an answer has been attempted to this argument, by saying, that the article, though it speaks of "persons" only relates to slaves? But a conclusive reply to this answer may be drawn from the words of the section, it speaks of migration and importation; if it related only to slaves "importation" would have been sufficient; but how can the other word apply to slaves; migration is a voluntary change of country; but who ever heard of a migration of slaves! the truth is, both words have their appropriate meaning, and even extended to secure the interests of different quarters of the Union? The middle States wished to secure themselves against any laws that might impede the emigration of settlers; the Southern States did not like to be prohibited in the importation of slaves, and so jealous were they of this provision, that the fifth article was introduced to declare that the constitution shall not be amended so as to do it a way.

But even admit the absurdity, that the world "migration" has no meaning, or one foreign to its usual acceptation, and that the article relates only to slaves? Even this sacrifice of common sense will not help gentlemen out of their dilemma; slaves probably always, but certainly on their first importation, are aliens, many people think they are always "dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States!" If the president should be of this opinion, he not only can, but by the terms of this law is obliged to order them off; for the act creates an obligation on him to send away all such aliens as he shall judge dangerous to the peace or safety of the United States. Thus, according to the most favourable construction, every proprietor of this species of property, holds it at the will and pleasure of the President, and this too, in defiance of the only article of the constitution that is declared to be unalterable. But let us, sir, for a moment, if it be possible, let us imagine that a constitution, founded on a division of powers, into three hands, may be preserved, although all these powers should be surrendered into one; let us imagine, if we can, that the States intended to restrict general government from the arrival of persons whom they were yet willing to suffer that general government to ship off as soon as they should arrive; grant all this and they will be as far from establishing the constitutionality of the bill, as they were at the first moment

it was proposed—for, in the 3d article it is provided, that all judicial power shall be vested in the supreme and inferior courts," that the trial of all crimes shall be by jury," except in case of impeachment; and in the 7th and 8th amendments this provision is repeated and enforced by others, which declare, that "no man shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous, unless on presentment of a grand jury" that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district where the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of council for his defence"—Now, sir, what minute article in these several provisions of the constitution is there that is not violated by this bill? all the bulwarks which it opposed to encroachments on personal liberty, fall before this engine of oppression.

Judiciary power is taken from courts, and given to the executive, the previous safeguard of a punishment by a grand inquest is removed: the trial by jury is abolished: the "public trial" required by the constitution into a secret and worse than inquisitorial tribunal: instead of giving "information of the nature and cause of the accusation," the criminal alike ignorant of this offence and the danger to which he is exposed, never hears of either until the judgement is passed, and the sentence is executed: instead of being "confronted with his accusers," he is kept alike ignorant of their names and their existence, and even the forms of a trial being dispensed with, it would be a mockery to talk of "process for witnesses," or the "assistance of council for defence," thus are all the barriers which the wisdom & humanity of our country had placed between accused innocence and oppressive power at once forced and broken down. Not a vestige even of their form remains. No indictment, no jury, no trial—no public procedure, no statement of the accusation; no examination of the witnesses in its support. No council for defence—all is darkness, silence, mystery, and suspicion. But as if this were not enough, the unfortunate victims of this law are told in the next section that if they can convince the president that his suspicions are unfounded, he may, if he pleases, give them a license to stay; but how remove his suspicions when they know not on what act they were founded? how take proof to convince him, when he is not bound to furnish that on which he proceeds; miserable mockery of justice! appoint an arbitrary judge, armed with legislative and executive powers added to his own! let him condemn the unheard the unaccused object of his suspicion, and then to cover the injustice of the scene, gravely tells him, you ought not to complain, you need only disprove facts that you have never heard, remove suspicions that have never been communicated to you, it will be easy to convince your judge, whom you shall not approach that he is tyrannical and unjust, when you have done this, we give him the power he had before to pardon you if he pleases.

[To be continued]

THE IDES OF MARCH.

MARCH 15.

THIS were a day, O holiest Liberty!
To deck thine altars. and with choral song,
Such as with loftiest feeling swells the heart,
To hymn thy triumphs, giving their fair fame
To those who in thy service liv'd and died
Friends to the human race. Thy myrtled sword,
Aristogeiton! and Harmodius thine,
And the long list of Heroes that adorn
Athenian annals; to whose deeds the soul,
"Spurning the yoke of these inglorious days,"
Looks back and contemplates with kindling pride
Her own ennobled nature. But to thee,
Chiefly to thee, O best and blameless name!
Brutus! be this day hallow'd. On this day
Thine arm was rais'd, th' avenging arm, for Rome,
For Freedom, for Mankind; and on the height
Of earthly pow'r, that summit he had fought
Successful thro' ambition's Bloody paths
Thy dagger pierced the Tyrant. *Liberty!*
This were a day with garlands to adorn
Thy shrine, to raise on high the choral hymn.
And conscious of our nature's nobleness,
To vow ourselves to thee, in serving whom
Is freedom. But thy shrines are desolate;
But sea-girt Albion, once thy fav'rite isle,
Disowns the now.
Roman! thou hast not died.
In th' islands of the blessed thy pure soul
Enjoys its meed; there where the Gracchi dwell
With Hampden and with Sidney—names rever'ed,
Roman! receive thy praise! one honest heart
"Tho' fall'n on evil times," remembers thee,
And to thy mem'ry sanctifies this day.

THE TIME PIECE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.

Extract from Junius' Letters.

"It was in the execution of this scheme, sir, that so many misfortunes and indignities have been heaped on America. The British government plundered her commerce and impressed her seamen, *perhaps* by your coun-cil, *certainly* assured they might do it with impunity while you, their pusillanimate eulogist, was in administration. A —— dictated by cowardice and treason, is the consequence of these depredations. By this —— America has forfeited, in the eyes of Europe, the character she had acquired by her revolution. The natural consequence of this —— as you had certainly wished, and as certainly expected, is the resentment of the French republic: The consequences you looked to from this resentment, I trust, nay, believe, will never happen: but those who are in the habit of giving their appropriate weight to the different degrees of evidence, by taking into consideration the character of your life and administration, will not be at a loss to discover, that you hoped to subdue the high minded, democratic spirit of your country, either by the slow, but sure effect of executive influence, or by the more terrible effect of executive violence, animated by the auxiliar strength of foreign, but congenial d——m: Posterity, if not a period less remote, will see that you wished to extinguish the memory of a revolution to which you are indebted for every thing you possess, not excepting even the honor of this public reprobation; but here, as in every thing else, incapable of originality, you, doubtless, had in view, the conduct of a certain tyrant, who, to prevent the unpleasing testimonies of a base original, spread ravage & desolation over the region of his *nativity*.

"To put beyond all question, the existence of a conspiracy against the republic, we find that unity of parts which constitutes a regular system: All the acts of your government, will be found strictly conformable to the standard you had laid down, *the subversion of the —— and connection with B——*: By reasoning thus, we shall not be at a loss to discover why the tried friends of liberty were removed from office, and the votaries of Tarquin appointed in their place; why it was, that the commercial interest was brought to bear against, and finally became paramount to the general interest of society? That tories and royalists were deemed the firmest supporters of administration; that the French revolution which you were pleased to term the *spirit of in——e*, was reprobated; that prayers were unceasingly offered up for the safety of the British minister, by men who never prayed before; that the English opposition, and all the reformers in Europe were branded as mutineers: that hypocrisy was unblushingly studied as a science; that the opinions of '76 were proscribed as wicked, or at least unfashionable; that new virtues were discovered in passive obedience, and new deformities in resistance to oppression; that the house of representatives was d——— into a ratification of the British treaty, by the m——— (you and your friends styled it firmness) of the first magistrate; that the influence of —— W———n was made at one time superior to the laws and the republic; this was done, in order that what was permitted to his virtues, might serve as a precedent to his successors. In this you modestly, *no doubt*, calculate your qualifications, and the chance of a ———n in your favor."

Some people think it is *an error of the press*, to call Mr. Adam's Book "A Defence of the constitution of America.

The phrase *well born* is not either so new or singular, as is generally imagined. The Romans, the most infamous collection of Slaves, Ravishers and Robbers, on earth, contrived to hide the baseness of their origin by giving out they were descended from the *Gods*.

Who will presume to assert, a certain *great* man was not *suckled by a she wolf*.

Though it may be doubted, whether a certain hero is the son of, VESTAL, his *career* for the last six months renders the belief easy, that he is the son of a MARS.

A correspondent wishes to be informed, why Gerry, the man of the people, the advocate for peace, was not mentioned at the entertainment given to Mr. Marshall. This is our answer—"*Not that he loved Adams less, but that he loved America more.*

The ladies of America are not much obliged to Mr. Tracy for matching them with the *Fishwomen of Paris*.

Mr. Tracey proposes opening a *Ladies'* Fencing School to enable them to fight the French Amazons.

'Tis thought the ladies of America will be able to parry every *pass* of Mr. Tracey, without any *previous instruction*.

Baby Tracey is organizing a select company of *sucklings* and ladies of the *town*.

When Mr. Tracey and his company of females, meet the Paris Fish Women—*there will be a pretty kettle of Fish*.

Last Will and Testament of
A DEMOCRAT, on a Sick bed in the last stages of an Aristocratic Consumption.

In the name of —— A——, to whom C—— have given all power amen, being of sound mind and memory, and considering the mortality of the body politic, and the uncertainty of my political existence, do publish this my last will and testament, I commit my political soul to —— A——, believing in the Federal ——— which lately died by the hands of T. L. H. &c. for the political sins of the Republic, and its resurrection at the last day, the dead laws, and the life of the republic to come.

My body I commit to the care of the surviving 76 Democratic Republicans, to be interred in a decent manner, at a respectable distance from all aristocrats, having never associated with them while living, I do not wish them near me when dead; but enjoining them to have my body dissected, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of a R publican being all at once seized with the disease of Aristocracy.

My real and personal estate, I do dispose of in the following manner:

Item 1. The 600 acre lot I drew for my services as a soldier in establishing the independence of my country, I give to the Democratic Society for a burying place, upon this express condition, that note but Democrats be interred therein; who as a proof of their being such, shall confirm it by the following *oath—I swear by the Republic, I have lived and die a Fed to monarchy, Aristocracy, Oligarchy, and every other species of Tyranny.*

Item 2. I give and bequeath my French musket, sword, bayonet, catouch box, knapsick, &c. furnished Congress by the French to establish the Independence of America, to Mr. Tracey, member of Congress from Connecticut, who proposes arming every woman and child in America, against every woman and child in France, to carry on his war of *Extinguishment*.

Item 3. I give and bequeath to Mr. Lloyd and Sewall, from Massachusetts, authors of the Sedition and Alien Bills, my share in the patriotic presses in the United States, being of no use to my Democratic heirs, and all my claims to the pride of being an American, if the people suffer them to ———

Item 4. I give and bequeath to my old friend Mr. Brooks, from New-York, whose circumstances are needy, forty quire of old Continental Money, which, like an old coat laid aside, may shortly come in fashion.

Item 5. I give and bequeath to the *P*——— all my share in the superlative excellencies of the British *Constitution and government.*

Item 6. I give and bequeath to the *good People of the United States*, the example of the late glorious revolution.

And do hereby appoint as my Constitutional Executors, our trusty and well tried friends to the equal rights of man, *George Washington* and *Alexander Buonaparte.*

AN OLD SOLDIER.

Mr. Hazard was justly expelled from the N. Hampshire Legislature. He ought to have known the Christian Religion enjoins it as a *duty* to pray for *sinners!*

A PARALLEL.

The worst times of the Roman Empire.	The best times of the American Empire.
Augustus extended the laws of treason, and converted writings and simple remarks upon public affairs into crimes or sedition.	Whoever shall by words or writings, tend to bring the P——— or government into contempt *Sewall & Lloyd.*
Crime of treason in a news writer for calling Brutus Plassines the last of the Romans.	Crime of treason in the printer of the Aurora for publishing an important state paper.
Accusations of treason or Roman Jacobinism for complaining of the misery of war, because it was blaming government.	Accusations of Jacobinism by Porcupine, Fenno, Russell, M'Lean for its blaming the portentous measures of the present administration.
Charge of Jacobinism against a citizen for refusing to invoke the Heaven born genius of Caligula.	Charge of Jacobinism by the tories against their opponents for refusing to acknowledge the Heaven born genius of an Adams.

Without freedom of thought, there can be no such thing as wisdom; and no such thing as public liberty, without freedom of speech: which is the right of every man, as far as by it he does not hurt and controul the right of another; and this is the only check which it ought to suffer, the only bounds which it ought to know.

This sacred privilege is so essential to free government, that the security of property and the freedom of speech always go together; and in those wretched countries where a man cannot call his tongue his own, he can scarce call any thing else his own. Whoever would overthrow the liberty of the nation, must begin by subduing the liberty of speech; a thing terrible to public traitors.

This secret was so well known to the court of King Charles the first, that his wicked ministry procured a proclamation to forbid the people to talk of parliaments, which those traitors had laid aside. To assert the undoubted right of the subject, Nay, people were forbid to talk of religion in their families: for the priests too had combined to cook up tyranny, and suppress truth and the law. While the late King James, when Duke of York, went avowedly to mass, men were fined, imprisoned, and undone, for saying he was a papist: and that King Charles the second might live more securely a papist, there was an act of parliament made, declaring it treason to say that he was one.

That men ought to ſpeak well, of their governors, is true, while their governors deſerve to be well ſpoken of; but to do public miſchief without hearing of it, is only the prerogative and felicity of tyranny: a free people will be ſhewing that they are ſo, by their freedom of ſpeech.

The adminiſtration of government is nothing elſe but the attendance of the truſtees of the people upon the intereſt and affairs of the people. And as it is the part and buſineſs of the people, for whoſe ſake alone all public matters are, or ought to be tranſacted, to ſee whether they be well or ill tranſacted; ſo it is the intereſt, and ought to be the ambition, of all honeſt magiſtrtes, to have their deeds openly examined, and publicly ſcanned; only the wicked governors of men dread what is ſaid of them.

Freedom of ſpeech is the great bulwark of liberty; they proſper and die together: and it is the terror of traitors and oppreſſors, and a barrier againſt them. It produces excellent writers, and encourages men of fine genius. Tacitus tells us, that the Roman commonwealth bred great and numerous authors, who wrote with equal boldneſs and eloquence: but when it was enſlaved thoſe great wits were no more. Tyranny had uſurped the place of equality, which is the ſoul of liberty, and deſtroyed public courage. The minds of men, terrified by unjuſt power, degenerated into all the vileneſs and methods of ſervitude: abject, ſycophancy and blind ſubmiſſion grew the only means of preferments, and indeed of ſafety; men durſt not open their mouths but to flatter.

Pliny the younger obſerves, that this dread of tyranny had ſuch effect, that the ſenate, the great Roman Senate, became at laſt ſtupid and dumb. Hence, ſays he, our ſpirit and genius are ſtupified broken and ſunk for ever. And in one of his Epiſtles, ſpeaking of the works of his uncle, he makes an apology for eight of them, as not written with the ſame vigour which was to be found in the reſt; for that theſe eight were written in the reign of Nero, when the ſpirit of writing was cramped with fear.

Extract of a letter from a Phyſician of Philadelphia, to a friend in the country.

Philadelphia, May 24th.

You acted wiſely my friend, in retiring to the country, for it appears ſettled, that Philadelphia cannot boaſt of a ſalubrious atmoſphere. Laſt year we had the yellow fever; this year we have a fever of a nature more ſingular and equally dangerous. It broke out in the beginning of April: its ſeat is chiefly in the head. The patient appears ſeized with cauſeleſs terror; and with the ſymptoms of a brain affected with political and religious viſions. He makes it a buſineſs to walk the ſtreets alone, with now an appearance of abſence, now profoundly thoughtful. He looks at you with a fixed and wild eye, Now and then he has convulſive motions in the muſcles of the face and neck, and gives way on a ſudden to contortions which partake of a madneſs and idiotiſm if you ſpeak to him, his firſt word of anſwer is "I thank you for this elegant addreſs;" then he breaks off in common place, and in ſentences upon the corruption of the times, the obligations of war, founded on morality, religion and hiſtory, &c. Abſorbed in a reverie, he ſpeaks nothing but of the approaching end of the world, of the millennium; he laments the fall of the Pope, and he ſees in France the Antichriſt and the beaſt of the Apocaliptes.

Phyſicians having been conſulted; one of us, acquainted with diſeaſes which partake of madneſs pretended, that this caſe was one of thoſe mentioned in the Bible, and preciſely the King's Evil with which God afflicted Saul, to puniſh the Jews for having made a king, againſt the adviſe of Samuel. Upon this, he ordered muſic, and a Harper was ſent for. But the inſtrument was found ſo bad, that the muſicians inſtead of curing the patient have caught the ſame diſeaſe. Then Dr. R.— propoſed his great ſpecific, and aſſerted, that the diſeaſe would be cured if only 200 ounces of blood were drawn. The patient agreed to ſubmit to the ſanguinary preſcription, but in conſequence of his mental derangement he inſiſted that it was not he that ſhould be bled, but thoſe who were not ſick. Unfortunately the diſeaſe has become contagious, during the 7th and 9th May, many ſubjects were attacked with it, and by a ſingular effect of the fever which was in them, in a few hours there grew upon the top of the head, on the left ſide, large back puſtules, of a carbuncalous appearance as in the plague. It was feared that they contained an acrid virus: but the ſurgeons having opened ſeveral, they were found to be nothing more than empty veſicles, and ſo light that the wind takes them off.

The great inconvenience of this diſeaſe is to ren-

der thoſe attacked by it quarrelſome & peeviſh. It attacks eſpecially ruined merchants, diſappointed ſpeculators, inſolvent debtors, idle and diſſipated young men. It does not altogether ſpare the ſex, eſpecially thoſe women who have contracted habits of expence and luxurious indulgence, and who wiſh to become Counteſſes, ladies' or Dutcheſſes with ſplendid equipages and livery'd ſervants, It at firſt appeared at New York and Boſton, but the good Conſtitution of the inhabitants reſiſted it. According to my opinion the remedy is very ſimple and conſiſts in an exact and well regulated diet; in the excluſive uſe of homemade or home raiſed articles; in the almoſt total abſtinence from foreign ſuperfluities and in the excluſion of foreigners who bring us the contagion. To this may be added the following receipt, from the London Pharmacopia: take a Porcupine, young and fat and well fed; cleanſe it from all the duſt and dirt by waſhing it in the river and beating in vigorouſly with ſmall twigs of hickory of about one inch in diameter; place it in a morter and pound it to a fine paſte; with this make pills of a grain each, and give them to all thoſe who have black bladders on the top of the head. A ſingle grain will produce the effect of four drams of cream of tartar, and of three ounces of manna, and much cheaper.

As to the name of the diſeaſe, to claſs it in the Nomenclature: ſeveral Phyſicians wiſhed to call it Kings' Evil; but that name having already been applied to another, I have thought that it would be well to deſignate it more ſpecially, and from anology to its object as well as principal ſubject, we propoſe calling it hereafter Jack A—ſs Evil.

ORIGINAL.

THE BOOTEES—A NEW SONG.

By Miſs Kitty Crotchet.

[To be ſaid or ſung to the tune of "Dorathy Dump," or any other tune the reader pleaſes.]

OF all the gay beaux,
That ſport their ſmart cloathes,
There's none that my fancy can pleaſe,
With their *Spences* or *Crops*,
Or woolly *Foretops*
Like *Bob* with his *Tippy Bootees*.

Inexpreſſibles tight,
Some fancies delight,
With bunches of tape at their knees:
Yet all muſt confeſs,
Tho' ſnug is the dreſs,
It yields to *Bob's Tippy Bootees*.

The *Blue Pantaloons*,
As they march in platoons,
Each lady's attention quick ſeize;
But I let them paſs by
And turn round my eye,
For *Bob* with his *Tippy Bootees*.

View little Jack Sprat
With his head from cravat,
Peeping out like a mouſe from a cheeſe;
With two ſhoes on his toes
And a handful of bows;
Then look at *Bob's Tippy Bootees*!

Then there's ſlouching *beau ſhape*,
With a coat and a cape
Like blankets of wild *Canterkeers*.
Whether quiet or moving,
He looks like a ſloven
Near *Bob* with his *Tippy Bootees*.

With ſuch a dear lad
I ne'er could be ſad,
Should we wander o'er mountains or ſeas,
And, happen what might,
I'd ſtill find delight,
In my *Bob* with his *Tippy Bootees*.

EPIGRAM.

Their ſyſtem, military law,
In Iriſh phraze they call;
And to his coſt, poor Patrick finds
It means—no law at all.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

No. 218, Water ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Crane wharf,

A Compleat well finiſhed three ſtory brick houſe; it is newly painted, in thorough repair, and a moſt excellent ſtand for mercantile buſineſs. For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or at No. 4, Ferry ſtreet.

FRANCES ROORBACK,
Executrix to the eſtate of
ARTHUR HELME, deceaſed.

The ſubſcriber earneſtly ſolicites all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Arthur Helme, to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands to preſent their account for ſettlement.

July 4th, 1798. tf.

MR. PALMER,

WILL deliver on Wedneſday, the Fourth of July, a political Oration at the New Theatre in Greenwich-ſtreet, to commence preciſely at Eleven O'clock. At the concluſion of which a collection will be made for his benefit.

July 2.

American Indepedence, Fourth July, 1798.

Tammaniat Notice.

THE Sons of Tamapy are requeſted to be punctual in their attendence at 8 O'clock in the morning of the Fourth of July, inſt. at the great Wigwam, for the diſpatch of the ordinary buſineſs. At 9 they will repair to the Battery, and there join the Grand Proceſſion, in honor of the Day. The remaining proceedings will be conducted by the general Committe, to which the Sons of Tammany will pay due obſervance.

At the *Seting Sun*, the Society will again aſſemble in the great Wigwam, to enjoy the fruits of their labor, to taſte the waters of the great Spring, ſmoak the Calumet of *peace*, and chaunt the deeds of their anceſtors. The Saghamore will be provided with tickets of admiſſion to the collecter.

By order of the Grand Sachem,
D. DODGE, Secretary.

N. B. The members of the Society, are particularly deſired to appear with Bucks tail in their hats.

July 2.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Arrangements for celebrating the Twenty-third Anniverſary of American Independence, on the Fourth of July, 1798, agreed upon by the joint Committees of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradeſmen, Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, Democratic and New-York Coopers Societies, viz.

The different Societies will aſſemble on the Battery, at nine O'clock in the morning, of the Fourth of July, inſt. and form in proceſſion, preciſely at Ten in the following order.

Order of Proceſſion.

1. Citizens,
2. Tammany Society,
3. Coopers Society,
4. Band of Muſic,
5. Democratic Society,
6. General Society of Mechanics and tradeſmen.
7. And laſt ſuch civil and military officers as chooſe to attend.

The proceſſion will then proceed in the above order from the Battery, through the large gate fronting Market field; from thence through Beaver ſtreet, to Broad ſtreet; down Broad ſtreet to Pearl ſtreet; up Pearl ſtreet, to Beakman ſtreet; up Beakman ſtreet, to the new brick Preſbyterian church. When the front of the preceſſion arrives at the church door, they will halt, open to the right and left, the rear march through; and after all the Societies are ſeated, the Declaration of Independence will be read by,

Citizen Matthew L. Davis, Appointed by the New-York Coopers Society. Independence Anthem, and an Original Ode, will then be ſung under care of Mr. Kemble; & an Oration delivered by Citizen George Clinton, junr. From the Tammany ociety, or Columbian order. A collection will be made, after which an Ode, compoſed for the day, will be ſung by the Uranian Muſical Society.

The Societies will form, with the order of the proſeſſion reverſed, and march down Chatham Row, to Broadway; and down Broadway, to the Battery, when upon a ſignal to be given, they will give three cheers and diſperſe.

By order of the Committe,
SAM DELAMATER, Chairman.

N. B. All theſe Citizens who are friendly to our late revolution, are invited to join and take the front of the proteſſion.

July 2.

By order of Richard Harriſon, eſq; Recorder of the City of New York.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the creditors of Daniel Cotton, of the city of New York, merchant, an inſolvent debtor, that they ſhew cauſe, if any they have, before the ſaid Richard Harriſon, at his office in the City of New-York, by the thirtieth day of July next, why an aſſignment of the ſaid Daniel Cotton's eſtate ſhould not be made, and the ſaid Daniel Cotton diſcharged, according to an act of the Legiſlature entitled, "An act for giving relief in caſes of Inſolvency;" paſſed the twenty firſt day of March, 1788. Dated at the city of New-York, this thirtieth day of May, 1798.

Daniel Cotton, Inſolvent.

Daniel Penfield, and Jacob Sebor, } Petitioning Creditors.

HENRY HAYS,

LADIES' Shoe Maker, No. 78, Broad-way, has received, by the ſhip Mary, from London, in addition to his own Manufacture, a very elegant Aſſortment of LADIES' SHOES, conſiſting of black and colored kid Morocco, of every deſcription, all of the neweſt faſhion, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. June 25. 1w

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of MATTHEW L. DAVIS, and CO, was dissolved, on the 13th inst. by mutual consent; all persons indebted to them, for subscriptions to the Time Piece, are requested to make payment to JOHN D. BURKE, who is duly authorised to collect the same; and those indebted for Advertisements or Handbills will please discharge their accounts at the office of the subscriber. If there are any demands against the late firm, it is requested the accounts will be immediately presented, and they will be paid on sight. MAT. L. DAVIS.

June 22.

WHEREAS WILLIAM S. SMITH, of the town of East Chester, in the county of West Chester, and state of New York, gentleman, being indebted to the subscriber, Nickll Floyd, of the city of New York, merchant, by bond bearing date the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, in the penual sum of one thousand pounds, conditioned for the payment of seven hundred and forty three pounds five shillings and ten pence, current money of the state of New York, on or before the twenty fifth day of November next ensuing the date thereof; the said William S. Smith, for the better securing the payment thereof, as aforesaid, to the said Nicoll Floyd, his executors administrators or assigns, according to the condition of the said bond or obligation, did, on the said sixth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, mortgage to the said Nicoll Floyd, his heirs and assigns, all that certain tract or four lots of ground, situate, lying and being in the sixth ward of the city of New York, adjoining each other, and containing, each of them, in breadth, in front and rear, twenty five feet, and in length one hundred feet; bounded south westerly, in front by Barclay street, formerly Anthony street; north easterly, in the rear by ground now or late of Anthony Barclay; south easterly, by the ground of the said Anthony Barclay; north westerly, by ground now or late of Peter Bertine, the said Anthony Barclay, and the estate of Lewis Nichols (as the same are distinguished in a map annexed to a conveyance from Mary Barclay and Leonard Lespenard, executors of Henry Barclay, deceased, to Egbert Benson and others, by Lots No. thirty four, thirty five, thirty six, and thirty seven); Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, priviledges, commodities and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining; And whereas the condition of the said bond has not been performed, Notice is, therefore, hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and pursuant to the act in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at the Tontine Coffee House, in the city of New York, on Monday, the ninth day of July next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated this fourth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight.

January 1. NICOLL FLOYD

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for sale at the Sugar House, in Liberty (late Crown) street. Orders left at the Sugar House, or with the subscriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where also may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

A handsome Country House.

TO LET,

And Possession given on the 1st May.

THAT elegantly situated HOUSE on Long-Island, directly opposite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places, and a Garden if required. The situation is so agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS,
Near the premises.

Bushwick, April 16.

HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun. HATTER,
No. 49, Water-street, near Coenties Slip,

INFORMS his friends and customers that he manufactures, and has constantly in readiness for sale upon the lowest terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Also*, Ladies and childrens English imported Hats, to be sold by the single hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may best suit the purchaser.—A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity, to sell again.

April, 26. tf.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are completely masters of their business, and whose characters are good. Constant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They must agree for a stated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Time Piece.

Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the printers in the United States, that he has established an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furnish kegs of any size on reasonable terms for cash, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any vessel, or left at any other place in this city.

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he supplied some of the most respactable printing houses with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmost attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters post paid, pur addressed to 340 Pearl street, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requested to give this anvertisement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Sash-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the shiplards, has on hand and for sale, a large quantity of 24 light sashes, 8 by 6, which he will sell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. zes, has also on hand, a large stock of various other sizes such as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be sold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding glass, Cases for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and dispatch.

N. B. Orders as usual, for town or country, performed at the shortest notice.

March 26. t. f.

As son as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be procured, will be published

AN EPIC POEM,
IN TWELVE BOOKS,
ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earliest settlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, sieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illustrating historic and geographic difficulties, from men of the first ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be published in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the finest paper, illustrated by the most learned Annotations, and embellished by the best plates, which can be procured.

Subscriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-store, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boston; and all the other Book-stores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

The Portrait of General Washington,

And other pieces of art, will continue to be shewn for 14 days longer, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, and every pleasant evening until 10 o'clock.

IT is admitted universally, that Washington's Portrait is a perfect likeness, at this time, of this most celebrated patriot and virtuous citizen—As a portrait, it is said to be one of the most perfect and elegant paintings that this country or age has produced; it is as large as life; he is represented as President of the United States, giving his farewell address to Congress. It was painted in 1796, at the period of his retirement from public life—the celebrated G. Stuart, a native of America, was the painter.

13 Very elegant original paintings by the celebrated Mr. Winstanley, one of which is a superb painting, 16 by 10 feet, of the nativity or birth of Christ; other Historical subjects, and some of the finest Landscapes ever executed in America.

Also, 10 paintings of portraits of celebrated personages in the French Revolution, most of which have been made facifices; of the 10, the Marquis De La Fayette and Tom Paine are yet in existence. Also, the Grand Musical clock.

Also, a collection of very fine print's, some very elegant Porcelain Mantle piece ornaments, a number of well preserved American Birds, some insects, and a pair of second hand 17 inch Senexes Globes. Many of the above articles are for sale; the 15 paintings last added to the collection are to be disposed of, the plan of which may be seen at the exhibition room.

This is doubtless the most magnificent collection of all fine paintings, every exhibited in this city; those who wish to gratify themselves must embrace the present opportunity, or they will miss the most pleasing and gratifying amusements that this city has ever been in possession of.

Admittance 2 Shillings,

Those who have already seen the Washington, will be requested to pay again for the additions, after which, payment will not be expected for the same visitors who introduce others.

N. B. The place of amusement is the New Tontine City Hotel midway.

May 28. tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General assortment of seeds for sale by the subscriber, at Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parsnip, leek, cellary, persely, radish, turnip, lettice, and onion seeds

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, opposite to the methodist church, Brooklyn, where may likewise be had, fruit and forest trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to.

Sept. 15. tf

AN APPEAL

TO

IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

By Madame Roland,

Wife of the Minister in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be comprised in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, booksellers and others, who acquire subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149, Water street, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl street, and the different Bookstores in this City.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the Work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch. February 1. tf.

THE

Interesting Travels

OF

JOHN LEDYARD,

WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the followin Proposals are offered to the Public for Printing the same by Subscription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, with a new type ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be published in a large octavo form, handsomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages, making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of subscribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

The solicitude expressed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unnecessary, to most Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily used in recommending books to public patronage. To those who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work published by the London African Society, may not be amiss:

"Forcibly impressed by the objects which he saw, and naturally led to compare them with those which the other regions of the globe had presented to his view, he describes with the energy of an original observer, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects of similarity and contrast.

—Having traversed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the same by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was seized upon, and banished from her territories by the empress of Russia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joseph Banks told him, knowing his disposition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almost as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wishes of the association for discovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverse the continent of Africa as soon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joseph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of these memoirs. I spread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence westward, in the latitude and supposed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was desired that Africa might, if possible, be explored. I asked him when he would set out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his answer: But before I had learned from the note the name and business of my visitor, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His person was remarkably expressive of activity and strength; his manners, though unpolished, were neither uncivil or unpleasing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he seemed to consider all men as his equals, and as such he respected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehensive;—ardent in his wishes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purposes, but guarded in his measures; impatient of controul, yet capable of strong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and considerate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievement of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.